UBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AND SLAVERY OFFICE, No. 25 CORNBILL

Williams, General Agent:

SAUEL PHILBRICK
EDNERD QUINCY,
LIAM BASSATT.

LALOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XIII.---NO. 31.

OUSE

MEN.

SELECTIONS.

you have just been could much more easi-mid not fill this chair why'l should occupy

ROUS, IPOUND

OEMS

NEW BERRY.

BERATOR.

Plantiford; John
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Aox.] \ en GENERAL. Interested may each her of a newspaper, person, and frank i

spirit of a terrestrial paradise; where, such is provided by the provided the provided terrestrial paradise; where, such is provided to the provided terrestrial paradise; where, such is provided to the provided terrestrial paradise and properly and the proposition which the most appearance of progress and properly a fair to the provided terrestrial properties and the provided terrestrial terrestrial provided hould always da



AUGUST 4, 1843.

BOSTON, FRIDAY,

corpus may never be diluted by any accommodation, interpretation, or compromise, however fowly may be the supplinat who seeks it or however powerful the claimant who pursues him. (Loud cheers, I rejoice to hear, and I am sure the meeting will also rejoice to hear, that the most recent despatches from abroad which have arrived, seem to hold out indications of a growing and favorable opinion with respect to the abolition of slavery where, perhaps, it least would have been expected, in the republic of Texas. (Hear, hear.) I am not sufficiently conversant with the details, at all events they conversant with the deposition of slavery in Texas, which in them, there are collateral circumstances connected with the question of slavery in Texas, which would invest them with the deepest interest. It would be almost impossible to calculate or foresee even the beneficial consequences; but on this, as on every other subject, it will be the part of wisdom not so much to anticipate, as to observe, and follow out the wonder-working hand of Heaven. If those who are assembled here feel, as I trust there do not make them with the delayers interest. It has a subject, it will be the part of wisdom not so much to anticipate, as to observe, and the conditions of alavery it is not for us to pronounce whether he full sun of freedom shall shine upon I those who are assembled here feel, as I trust the declaiment of the subject of the subject

From the Christian Examiner.

(Concluded.)

and base representation on the actual number of free citiens in the several States.

Bot, on all these subjects, the present is the time for prompt and energetic counsel and action. Let now alsewholding States be admitted into the Union, let Texas become a member of the confederacy, (and this may take place during the very next users of Congress, and scores of northern vices become a member of the confederacy, (and this may take place during the very next users of Congress, and scores of northern vices be tast in favor of it,) and not improbably the majority of representatives at the end of another ten years will belong to the staveholding States, and the chains of slavery will then be rivited, fill the iniquity of the nation is full, and our name and place shall be blotled out from among the nations of the earth, it is said, that a decided stand against slavery on the part of the non-alaveholding States, would destroyed. If the Union? Let it, then, he destroyed. If the Union? Let it, then, he destroyed. If the Union of the confederacy is the same time kept, better that human compacts yield, and God be obeyed at all hazaris. In saying the it is structured to the confederacy is the same time kept, better that human compacts yield, and God be obeyed at all hazaris. In saying the internation of the confederacy is the same time kept, better that human compacts yield, and God be obeyed at all hazaris. In saying the internation of the confederacy is the same time kept, better that human compacts yield, and God be obeyed at all hazaris. In saying the internation of the confederacy is the same time kept, better that human compacts yield, and God be obeyed at all hazaris. In saying the internation of the confederacy is the same time kept, better that human compacts yield, and God be obeyed at all hazaris. In saying the internation of the confederacy is the same time kept, better that human compacts yield, and God be obeyed at all hazaris. In saying the internation of the confederacy is the same time kept, better that hu

ntinuation of this list, see the last pag

JAS. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 656.

From the Herkimer Journal.

A Hundred Conventions.

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society have resolved on holding One Hundred Conventions in the Northera States during the current pare, for the promotion of the great cause of Liberty. Of these Conventions, some thirty or forty will be held in the Empire State, each of which will be addressed by some of the ablest and most eloquent champions for hundred freedom from the Eastern States. Grones Harsward of Nontucket, Farsmark Douolas and John A. Collins of Boston, and James Moyanc of Connecticut, are among the speakers engaged for this service; at least two of them will stated each Convention. They are all men of talent and character.

The Conventions in this State have already commenced. The first was held at Albary last week-the second at Little Falls, yesterday and day before—and the third assembles at Utica to-morroy, the session to continue two days. We have been unable to attend the Conventions at the Falls, but shall endeavor to go to Utica, and expect to see a great and gorious meeting.

We regret to perceive that Alvan Strwant, Esq. has publicly advised the abolitionists of Con-

tral and Western New-York not to attend these Conventions. What is the cause of such advice from such a quarter? There can be no other than the fact that Mr. Stewart is attached to the Liberty Party; and the American Anti-Slavery Society, under whose auspices these meetings are to be held, recognizes no party organization. Hence Mr. Spossibly infers that whatever progress the good cause may make, his rote for Governor (should he be again nominated) may not be materially increased by the etion of these Conventions! That is certainly something of a conside-rat-din, but one which ought not to weigh a feather in the mind of any true friend of Human Freedom.

In a letter to the editor of the Liberty Press, dated Vernon, 12th inst. ABBY KELLEY lashes Mr. Stewart thoroughly and handsomely for his unkind advice to abolitionists touching these Conventions.

The following is an extract from Alvan Stewart

letter, alluded to in the above article:

'I do hope our friends in Western or Central New-York will not this summer give their money or time to attend certain 30 or 40 Conventions, which, it is said, exertain No-Human-Government men are about to hold in this State, opposed to Liberty harry, and secretly opposed to voting, or petitioning government to abolish elavery. I am sorry to see our people waste money and time on people who have no remedy for the evils of slavery, except a universal millennium, when the masters will say to the slaves, seibaut law—oo. Last November 1 told William Lloyd Garrison, in my own house, that he one I have just estated—a sort of universal millennium. He admitted it. He said that he would not petition or yote for the slave's deliverance, if he knew that would accomplish it."
'Why?' said I. 'Because that would be using our corrulat human.

hy?' said I. cause that would be using our corrupt hu

why, I replied, 'I hope you will never say any 'Why,' I repress.

Nhy,' I repress.

Nhy,' I repress.

Nould not give him your vote, or petition to effect it, because it would run across one of your dogman on no-human government. If you love the doctrines of your non-resistant, no-human governmen system better than the slave's redest, ption, then fare

ell. He further said, he had no doubt the time would one, when voting would be regarded as infamous, and the same as visiting the gambling-lable or the

come, when voting would be regarded as infoments, and the same as visiting the gambling-lable or the brothel.

These Massachusetts men have some other axe to grind, beside the slave's deliverance, who are the followers of Mr. Garrison, who come here and make war on all our prominent Liberty men; and one of the leaders of this group the past winter, in Connection and Massachusetts, went round to oppose our Liberty party Conventions, asserting to the people that they had better vote the Whig and Loco Poco tickets, than this abolition Liberty ticket. I say this in sorrow; but what is the use of that abolitionism which goes to the polls to vote the fetters on to the slave, or conjuncted on? which votes that no petition be received for the slave's redemption? Por every man knows the Whigs go for slaveholding Clay, and the Locos for slaveholding Clay, and the Locos for slaveholding Clay, and the Locos for slaveholding Calboun, or pro-slavery, veloing Van Buren. These men may talk themselves blind on the question of abolition; and suppose they get gvery man, yos, one million of men in the free Styte to be just such men any question; the three hundred thousand pro-slavery voters would say, this is just what we desire—now we have all the power in our own hands, and this million interfere no more with us than dead men, with their votes and petitions. Suppose all the men in the North, and all the non-slaveholders would then have the entire control of slavery, and of norther and southern liberty, besides the perfect dominion over our non-resistant, no-human government purses. Alas! that such supreme folly should have entered this world!

Abby Kelley's Reply. From the Liberty Press. Vernon, July 12, 1843.

From the Liberty Press.

Vernor, July 12, 1843.

Ma. Editor:

I have just laid down the Press of July 4th, in which I have been reading a letter from Alvan Stewart. He holds the following language in relation to such of the GRAND SERIES OF 100 CONVENTONS to be held in the western and middle States under the direction of the Messachus autumn, as fare to be convened in New-York: 'I do hope our friends in Western and Central New-York will not, this summer, give their money or time to attend certain 30 or 40 Conventions, which, it is said certain no-human government men are about to hold in this State, opposed to the Liberty party, and secretly opposed to voting, or petitioning government to abolish slavery. Having thus stated that the men who are advertised to satend these important Conventions and, that they must necessarily be not merely inefficient as abolitionists, but that they proceeds to add, that they must necessarily be not merely inefficient as abolitionists, but that they promotion of the anti-slavery cause is not their real object. These are no new clarges against the American A. S. Society and its friends. They were, with many others, stereotyped before the demise of the Friend of Man; and have been republished by the various 'new organized' periodicals as often as occasion should require. And yet we frequently hear the question from those who ought to know better than to ask it—'Why do you not stop quarrelling?' 'Why not all go along harmoniously?' I hardly expected to see these thorsand times repelled slanders again published in the Press, and the superior of these base calumines, I ask a little space in your columns, not to review the letter, and go into an argument on the points involved, but merely to glance, for five times which ought not to pass unnoticed. First, then, Mr. Stewart givines not to attend these Conventions. Is it even so? What, this from him? He attended the Convention of the American Society at Utica last fall, contributed to its finads, and took part in its deliberations; and hi grees awing attended the Chick Convention, and sales his invitation to me. And has he, therefore, any cause for making this attack on men who are personal strangers to the great body of New-York abolitionists? If he wishes to attack any one, let him aim his darts at me. I am somewhat known to the slave's friends in this State, and although I may not claim the high place for talent and zeal in the anti-slavery host which is held by Collins; Douglass, Remond, Mouroe and Bradburn—the men who are to attend these Conventions—yet I do claim to represent their anti-slavery principles and measures. With their other sentiments and principles, I, as an abplitionist, have nothing to do. On the temperance platform the only question to be asked him who would stand there, is, 'are you a temperance man?' On the anti-slavery platform, the only question the true abolitionist will propound, is, 'are you an abolitionist?' And he who would require more, is either a bigot, a 'fool or a knawe. Influies and Christians; those who go for 'war to the knife and the knife to the hilt,' and those who whom sinten on one check, turn the other also; Jews and Greeks; these who swear allegiance to a government based on the sword, and those who will not right to a place and stand side by side in the Anti-Slavery Society, and any Society which takes the mane anti-slavery, and disallows this right, is proslavery in spirit and set.

Why does Mr. Stewart make the assertion that these who are to attend the Conventions are 'No-Human Government mea?' Had he made this

statement about me, it would have been well, as that at length upon the importance of holding a Nation is theelang phrase for non-resistant. But the most of these men, to my personal knowledge, are not amendment to the resolution of these men, to my personal knowledge that either the most of the production of the pro

that, too, when Mr. S. was extending me his hand of fellowship. Such conduct on the part of those who have put on the political yoke, calling it liberty, will tend to strengthen those views more and more. Many who vote the ticket of that party, have not put on its yoke. May they be saved from it, for the slave's sake, and their own.

Mr. S. sgain observes, "These Massachusetts men have some other axe to grind than the slave's deliverance." Is this hisinization the out-speaking of an honest anti-slavery heart? What is the axe? Is it a political blade, to hew their way to office? But what is the axe? wait for a reply.

'Our friends' are advised to stay away from the Conventions. Yet 'tis the old advice of despotic tyranny every where. When it has the power, it advises with the dagger-uplified, and the torch lighted. Error and falsehood do not dare to left the people hear. Stay away, is their language. 'Thou shalt not prove all things, lest thou hold fast that which is good.' So says the slaveholder—so says the northern slavecorat—so says the Syracuse Circular—so says Alvan Stewart. Not so says Anti-Slavery. She has held a different language from the beginning. 'Free discussion' is her watchword. Abolitionists have ever been wont to seize upon every opportunity to promulgate the truth, and more especially among Hose claiming to be the slave's friend who were not so. Who ever heard of advice given by abolitionists not to attend colonization meetings, or any other meetings, even though discussion was not allowed? But Mr. S. knows the meetings and Conventions of the American Society have ever been freg, and he has no reason to think they will ever be otherwise, although some meetings called liberty have put a gag into the mouths of those who were condemned unheard. But the people must not be trusted to keep their own ears. 'Tis no new doctrine. The serpent kept 'Eve's.

Mr. S. hopes 'our friends' will not attend the Conventions. His hope is as vain as shave been those of the pre-slavery priest and politician here-tof

of those true friends of the slave, as they lead and lome, and friends, to go forward in the fiery trials to hasten the downfall of slavery. Yours for truth and freedom,

ABBY KELLEY.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Public Meeting.

Pursuant to notice, a large assemblage convened at the Belknap-street Church, on Thursday evening, July 20th, 1843, and by adjournment, on Tuesday evening, 25th.

John T. Hilton called the meeting to order, at whose suggestion the call for the meeting was read. The following officers were then appointed to com-tuct the meeting, viz. John T. Hilton, President; S. R. Alexander, E. B. Lawton, Vice-Presidents; J. B. Sanderson, Wim. C. Nell, Secretaries; Wim. C. Nell, Thomas Cole, Lunsford Lane, Business Com-mittee.

mittee.

During the absence of the Committee, one of the Secretaries read from the United States Clarion the call for the National Convention.

The following resolutions were submitted by the Business Committee, viz.

The soliving resolutions were submitted by the Business Committee, viz.

Resolved, That we view the holding of a National Convention for the purpose of devising some means for a successful resistance to the injustice which the free colored population of the United States are compelled to suffer by the spirit of slavery and prejudice, as an important movement; but we consider that such a Convention should be a Convention of the people, and not exclusively of any particular classe, as we deem the time to have fully arrived, when all distinction, except that of a common humanity, should be abolished, especially among those who are uniting their energies in a warfare against oppression and nijustice.

Resolved, That for the above reason, as well as on account of the distance at which it is held, it is inexpedient to appoint delegates to the Convention of colored men to be held in Buffalo in August next; but authorize Meesrs Frederic Douglass and Charles L. Remond to act as our representatives, if they shall judge proper.

Whereas, information has been communicated to

Resolved, That we rejoice in view of the lact that the Lance have increased among us; for they will prove a medium through which public sontiment may flow in favor of the liberty of the southern bondman; demonstrating in themselves the fact that man is worthy of the boon of freedom. Resolved, That we congratulate our brothes, Mr. Harris, with his companion, who have made so timely an escape from the peculiar institution, and trust that their sojourn in the 'old Bay State,' where they can inhale the pure air of freedom, will nerve them to a sturdy conflict with slavery.

Andrew J. Gordon of Ohio, on riging to advocate to

verance.

Romarks were offered by Lunsford Lane, J. B. Sanderson, J. B. Smith, Mr. Duboia, S. R. Alexander, Benjamin Weeden, Mr. Crawford, of Providence, R. I., and others.

The following amendment was proposed by Wm. P. Powell, and after discussion was adopted:

The following amendmen P. Powell, and after discuss

P. Powell, and after discussion was adopted:
Resolved, That we respond to the call for a National Convention of our people, to meet at Buffalo, as a medium through which we may deliberately devise ways and means to operate and co-operate with our friends, against xwo of the greatest evils over inflicted upon an innocent and inoffensive people—elavery and projudice.
On motion, the following list of delegates were appointed, viz. John T. Hilton, Thomas Cole, Wm. C. Nell; Chriefe L. Remond, J. B. Sanderson, and Frederick Douglass.
Adjourned to Tuesday seening. July 25th.

rederick Douglass.
Adjourned to Tuesday evening, July 25th.

Tuesday Evening.

Tursday Evenino.

Met pursuent to adjournment.
C. H. Roberts moved a re-consideration of the resolution appointing delegates, which was opposed by Lunsford Lane Améchehrs, and was not re-considered.
On motion, the following persons were appointed a committee to carry into effect the resolution in regard to Wm. Lloyd Garrison, viz. John T. Hilton, George Washington, S. R. Alexander, Eunice R. Davis, Elizabeth Ripley.
Adjourned, sine die.

JOHN T. HILTON, President.

S. R. ALEXANDER, J. Vica Positient.

JOHN T. HILTON, P.
B. R. ALEXANDER, Vice-Presidents.
J. B. SANDERSON, Secretaries.
Boston, July, 1843.

took; after which, an address was derived to the cold water armies by Rev. George Clark of Fitch burg, which was followed by a highly finished and appropriate address by Rev. Mr. Ballou of Mendon. Lunsford Lane was next introduced to the addrence, who gave us a thrilling account of his experience in the land of whips and yokes, and of the 'tender mercies' of the slavholders and slave-drivers. Next came an address by Rev. W. B. Stone of Gardner, who, as usual, gave his whole heart and soul to the cause of the oppressed. Titus Everett, Esq. of Princeton, also spoke in his usually happy and impressive manner, and offered a sentiment suited to the occasion. Other sentiments were offered by individuals present; and at an early hour the company left the grove, highly delighted and profited by the services of the day. Here was no noise, no rioting, no bonfires or illuminations,—but a simple expression of thanksgiving to God for his goodness to principles so clearly stated and so nobly contended for by the fathers, were no better regarded by the sons. The ruling seatment of the day was—Liberty throughout the land, to all the inhabitants thereof. We held this to be a self-eigeledent ruthereof. sons. The ruling seatiment of the day was—Libserty throughout the land, to all the inhabitants thereof.' We held this to be a self-evident truth, and boldly asserted it on the occasion, 'That all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life; liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,—and we felt animated with the thought that when the fourth of July shall be observed throughout the land with such sentiments, and such spirit, it will indeed be a day of rejoicing, not merely to those who boast their Saxon origin, but also to, the long oppressed and wronged sons of Africa, whose home is in this land.

society now denied him by American pro-slavery and prejudice. The following letter contains the solution, inasmuch as it recommends him to emulate the exam-ple of the successful among the whitest utler; intelligence, industry and perseverance. Believing that its publication will stimulate many to immediate action I would respectfully urge its insertion in the Lib erator. W. C. N.

An Admirable Letter.

An Admirable Letter.

The following admirable letter we commend to the attention of every citizen of Ohio, and especially to the colored people overywhere. Let but the manly, independent spirit which it breathes, become characteristic of our colored friends, and they will accomplish more than all the societies in the land can accomplish for them. We need hardly say how much praise should be awarded to Augustus Wattes, for his decided efforts in behalf of the settlement in Mercer county.

nent in Mercer county.

CARTHAGENIA, Mercer Co. Ohio, April 29, 1843. At a meeting after co. Onlo, April 20, 1645.
At a meeting of the colored people of this settlement, held in the school house on the 15th inst., the indersigned were appointed a committee to take in o consideration the call for a Convention, to be held in Columbus, on the 10th of August next, and to repare such a communication as would expose this iews and feelings of the settlers on the subject of the Convention. The committee prenared the following the Convention.

To D. Jenkins, and others, gentle

minee:

It is with feelings of pleasure that we acknowledge
the receipt of your letter, requesting our co-operation in the great work of obtaining our rights as
citizens. It is a subject on which we have thought tion in the great work of octating our right ac-citizens. It is a subject on which we have thought and prayed and labored much. We are glad to see an increasing interest growing up among our color-ed friends on this great question. If we are discreet in this matter, and are guided aright, we believe that it will end in great good. As we may not send a delegate to your Convention, we take this method of making known to you our faith and practice on this subject. Most of us who reside here are from

of making known to you our faith and practice on that their sojourn in the 'old Bay State,' where they can inhale the pure air of freedom, will serve them to a sturdy conflict with slavery.

Andrew J. Gordon of Ohio, on rising to advocate the necessity of a National Convention, said he was not prepared for the resolution submitted by the Committee, as he had supposed the feeling to be strongly in favor of such a Convention, from the fact that is o large an audience had assembled in view of its consideration. In the course of his remarks, he alluded, in most eloquent terms, to the example of the Chartists of England, and the Repealers of Ireland, as arguments in favor of organized action on the part of an oppressed people.

John Levy of Lowell, Mass, spoke in opposition to the exclusive character of the Convention, and thought that much had been effected towards the improvement of the colored man through the facilities afforded by intercourse with our triends among the whites.

Wm. P. Powell of N. Y. was in favor of the Convention, and divide the convention, and satonished at the resolution, and dwest very convened with the white people around us, and thought that much had been effected towards the improvement of the colored man through the facilities afforded by intercourse with our triends among the whites.

Wm. P. Powell of N. Y. was in favor of the Convention, and divide the convention, and stonished at the resolution, and dwest very convention, and stonished at the resolution, and dwest very convention, and though the facilities afforded by intercourse with our triends among the whites.

present residence in this country, we have never in any manner, been injured by our white neighbors; but on the contrary, we have hen treated in a kind.

They attend our meetings; come to our mill; employ our mechanics, and day laborers; buy our provisions, and we do the same by them. That is, we all seek our own convenience and interest, without regard to color.

Seven years ago, when our settlement first began, there was the common prejudice against no them.

must become more valuable to the State help it to raise a revenue, and increase by throwing our labor into profitable er We must not only not be a nuisance, but then, as a propose of the control of

M. P. Jones,
Thomas F. Bowles,
J. Boneles,
S. Jones,
S. Green,
Committee.

Robbery at Hingham.—Old Colony House at Hing-nam was entered last night by burglars, the office proken open, and the desk of Mr. Bryant, the land-ord, was carried off with all its contents. It con-ained all his books and valuable papers, among them

their dominion.

An attempt was made in Georgetown, D. C., on Wednesday last, by William and James O'Brian to shoot their step-father, Bernard O'Brian, in his own house. The desperate act was contemplated in consequence of some dispute about property formerly belonging to the own father of the conspirators. James O'Brian was arrested and committed. The other exceeded

caped.

The N. O. Bulletin of the 15th says:—

The influenza continues to prevail with unmitigated violence in every part of the city. It is not dangerous, we believe, but as uncomfortable as need be.
The yellow fever, we understand, also exists to some
extent, but has not assumed a malignant type."

Mr. T. O. Collins was robbed about six miles from New Haven, Ct., while walking to Maridan, on Fri-day night hat. He was met by some rufficins, who demanded his purse, and, on the demuring, knocked him down and rifled his pockets. Luckity, he had but little money about him.

Sanatega Springs.—The Daily Saratogs Sentinel of Mouday states the number of arrivals for the week previous at 3800—exceeding by 500 the arrivals of the week before, and filling all the levels to overflowing. The number of visions surpasses any thing ever before known in July.

THE LIBERATOR

The Basis of Associated Action.

strong, and its style so clear and receptacles of dead men's bones and all manner of uncleanness. We beisye the only hope of the slave, in
this land crouching breathless before public opinion, is
in the existence of a body of men within it who shall
be 'harp's at truh and stern as justice,' notwithstanding the temptations to be, otherwise, induced by a
sanse of their own fallibility. Let us forgive those
who drive the iron into the soule of our brethren—let
us forgive their misrepresentations of ourselves—let
its us not strive to effece morel distinctions, or palliate or excuse, when we ought only to pardon. The
effect of this fidelity will be to dry up some of the
sources of contributions. Men who feedly love the
cause, and strongly love their party or their sect, will
endeavor to make the anti-slavery movement responsible for every word intered off its pletform,
by those to whom it is as dear as their life blood
and who would, for its sake, even be tempted to suppress their convictions on other subjects at other
times and places, did they not know that such a
course would be fatal to the end they seek: did they
not feel that such a course would be an insult to fredom, and that the most dreaded and complete triumph
of slavery is affected, when her inreads are successful
upon the minds that oppose her. When by any
machinations, or chicanery, or arrangement of circumitself to every reader. We hank he such bringing the cause of the slave before the refer the Examiner. Inasmuch as you have done in the Examiner. Inasmuch as you have done in me, it the feeling of abolitionists to whosers of that cause even the smallest aid; and ting our fully remember all expressions of anti-slavery from the cup of cold water for the fugite a bit spoken word of able advocacy for the case. In mow to praise an excellent production, but all and to blame Mr. Peabody, that we take opin cle. Having done the first, we proceed to do the first of the fully state of the form of the first of the first

real control of the c

half-awakened, and ever make

and influence used to sustain that of machinery for absorbing the public ying the public conscience, adding arity to the system of slavery, and in-

seturity to the system of elavery, and in-rules of its victime as-property.

I not blame him too severely for intima-ise who give the prevailing tone to the movement, cherish unkind thoughts, pers, have not grace to follow their great we do claim of him that he should have caped rule into the matter, and not have leaped sing, to unjust canclasions. A little more a would have saved him from marring a generous vindication of the anti-always by admissions respecting the movers, which the soul. We suppose there is no body the land in which instances of ill-temper, the land in which instances of ill-temper.

agout his article, Mr. Feanous seams to con-sery as a sin of the deepest dye. Now was that wherever there are sins, there must be also and we do not esteem the calling of sinners to the demonstration, or think that the exhi-sible guilt and danger of delay should be ac-

less, had it been influenced by diffe enthebolitonests. Into the wish was con-impaired perpensed wish. That wish was con-imale to fact; and it would be unjust to his memory at derestory to the anti-slavery movement, to ex-thick a grant his will, as participating in it. He isother and doubted it. In his own parish he certainly

inling in behalf of our cause, the co-operation a which he wished not to be identified.

In Spart of Love. If abolitionists only ba spate of love the area one. It is of very triding con successful undeserved names things are called by spart that prompts men to leap to the rescue of enshing, and to the relief of the suffering, and to a symmetry and to the relief of the supering, and to ampoint of the wronged, and to the deliverance of a salared; under the hottest fire that opposition when to be bear-upon them;—this is the spirit that his air world together, ay, and that made the world; as a what you will.—x. w. c.

profession w wake to their having pers pleasant if ce if they do n n all the misr blind blows

is pleasant to see, from the editor of this pape refer of welcome and help to our brothers Co Remand, White, Douglass, Bradburn, Monro

leading of their characters, the salining of their effects, the attempts to turn them has be anti-slavery platform, or the recent warnings as & West from the Emancipator and Liberty Pross as West from the Emancipator and Liberty Pross as their projected Conventions, it is perfectly for that any who have done these things are not strake. Especially, is this clear, when it is constant that all these things were done to hide presum betaval of the cause, into the hands of its one-base housek up the anti-slavery societies, and to base done the anti-slavery movement, unless it and to made in some way productive of other resist has beil, and secrifices and destruction to slave.

g' shio, to comment the author service with aver done it in have the ship we take up it in have the man it in have the man it in have them. He about them. He about them. He are ports and do not in her in have the man it in have a service in the same of Freedomestic would have sared cause of Freedomestic in have a service in hav Let not our Indiana friend mistake the exposure let store Indiana friend mistake the exposure of imposure for intolerance of a measure. Though the American and Massachusetts Societies, see bodies, and the organization of an abolition political parties in a second of the organization of an abolition political parties in a second of the sightest disposition to intolerance who it. The honest advocate of honest political Patanian stands as well and as high in them, as a stream of a stream of the second of the s

How Reformations are Accomplished.

Sums thought from the Fountain of all Good flows into the mind of some communicative man, respecting the nature of some existing bad institution or practice. He talks—he writes—he lives, in direct opposition to the bad institution or practice. His mode is not homeopathic—he does not deem it best to overcome the evil with a little of the same, but to overcome the evil with a little of the same, but to overcome it with pure good. He is the channel through which the good thought flows into other minds. They gather around him, they labor with him; they any auccessful in persuading other ment be of their mind, and to embrace the true opinion respecting the centiciting good and evil. Odium, persecution, and misrepresentation arise. Those in whom the good thought, lives but feebly, are shaken by the words of the world of the centil of the centil of the words of the centil of the center of the nucleus, expires also, and nothing is the result.

the prevalence of the moral and spiritual tone of pnysical one, will be the utumate success, know this, who do not feel it, and simulate spirituality

western N. York before our little band, and witness its effect in shutting up meeting-houses—making the feeble and the fearful flinch away from the effort, and encouraging the pro-slavery in beart to hold out yet a little longer against the cause, by furnishing them with excuses to avoid its consideration, they will perceive the truth of the assertion, that the worst fees of freedom are they who pretend to be of her household, even while proving by their alacrity in hedging up her path, that their profescions are empty and hypocritical.

ocritical.

Let all eyes be directed westward, occasionally, to the battle-field for human rights where our fellow laborers are now engaged. To all who would understand the nature of our enterprise,

Twere worth ten years of peaceful life, One glance at their array.

One glance at their array.

All who truly love the cause are taught by such experiences that what the idle looker-on-the connoiseur in moral conflict, condemns as useless controversy, is a matter of life and death to the cause and to its advocates. It is the detection of a houtile imposture. It is the exposure of a falsehood. It is a struggle with adverse influences for the ear of the people. It is no argument for leaving a tide of opposition unstemmed that it is but a straw on its surface, that indicates the way it sets. As this one man speaks, many cunninger men are acting; God bless the brave true heart, clear eye, and steady hand, that never fails to deal the word that is a blow.—x. w. c.

institutions to which they are bound like capityes at the chariot wheel. The authority of the church is the foundation on which New-England rests, with all its superincumbent weight of Legislatures and Courts. To begin with these is to cleanes, the outdoed of the cup and platter. The spiritual nature of man is the field into which to cast the seed of liberty. His animal nature—his merely intellectual nature—these are not his soul. Unchain his moral nature, and the rest follows of course.—x. w. c.

The Editor of the Standard.

The Editor of the Standard.

We rejoice to learn that Mr. Child is again at his post. Let all who have the interests of the cause at heart, come forward to the help of our American Society to sustain him there. Remember that the present States movement towards the West is, in effect, the morement of that Society Nothing but a constitutional difficulty and consequent misapprehension as to the action of the annual meeting, prevents its being so in form. Let all who have heretofore derived pleasure and benefit from the columns of the Standard, (and who has not?) come forward with their contributions to extinguish the debt inputred in hier contributions to extinguish the debt incurred in supplying them with it. It is but trilling in itself, though much in comparison with the often drained

A Common Occurrence.

The following circumstances were related to me by a friend, now no more, as having occurred in a family in the District of Columbia under her own eye. Durng one week, the house, usually so neatly arranged, seemed uncared for, the family-lines ill got up, the aundry-woman is what the lady of the house called the sulks, and in every department to which she neatly, attended, was observed a most admired disorder. After apologising to her visitor for the various discomforts, the mistress continued. But its always to with Jane, whenever any of her children are care.

.—м. w. с.

Pirst of August at Dedham.

This featival of freedom was a delightful one. Every thing conspired to make it such. It is estimated that lightween 1500 and 2000 persons participated in it upon that grand and only platform of respect for human rights, and clear understanding of individual responsibility, which abolitionists have through so many toilsome years defended, at so great a cost, against eyr attempt to narrow its noble amplitude. From every sect, class and condition of men, without invidious distinction of ear or color, they came together as abolitionists, rejoicing over a triumph of freedom. They spoke to and of each other freely;—they praised each other, and they found fault with each other;—they told each other and they condended in the way of the cause. They used the same words in different senses—they agreed and they differenced in the way of the cause. They used the same words in different senses—they agreed and they differenced in the way of the cause.

DRAR FRIEND:

Our party has advanced far enough on its way, to form some definite opinion of lite state of anti-slavery feeling in this part of New York. At Albany, our meeting was not fully attended, and, like many of our large towns in Massachusetts, it seems to be still sunk in spatty and ignorance on the subject. Still, there are warm and fervent friends there, and, in their hands the cause must be left, while greater efforts are made on the country where the heart of men are warmer, and their feelings less prejudiced. We held two meetings in Troy, with success. On Monday last, we commenced our Conventions in Little Falls, warmer, and there are the second or conventions in Little Falls, where, thanks to the noble exertions of Aby Kelley, the people are aroused. One most pleasing feature of the meetings here is, the fact that they are attended by a great number of middle aged and old men. The great mass here put their confidences in the ballot-box, and this conscientiously. They stand where the abolitionists of Massachusetts stood years since, but they will come up to the moral stand much sometime of the work of their feelings. It only needs, that their faith should be deepened, and that they should put a more perfect treat in the morally of our cause.

We found Ferris and Boffum at Little Falls, and our Convention from first to last increased in interest, until at length, as Charles Remond says, it wound up with a perfect mass. There were quite a number from the neighboring towns, and two clergymen gave us their countenance. Rev. Mr. Utman was our Secretary, and took most radical ground on the connection of the church with salvery. He belongs to the Lutheran body, which has left the main church on the question of slavery.

The valley of the Mohawk, through which we have passed thus far, is most beautiful, with the greaten yardical ground on the connection of the church with salvery. He belongs to the Lutheran body, which has left the main church on the question of slavery.

The valley of the Mohawk, through which we have passed thus far, is most beautiful, with the greaten yardicks and rockiest country; and one wooder pwhy the men living here should have a single feeling not in favor of freedom. Our meeting in Utica com-

in the evening, crowded. An intense interest was given to the evening meeting by the attendance of three women and two children from the house of bondage. One mether and child came from Delaware, and the other from Maryland. As they sat in the meeting and heard Remond's thrilling and soul-searching peech, is which he charged upon the North its whole responsibility in this matter, and for the fact that three innocent women were obliged to fly for their lives, and that even here, in a mis-named free land, they could find no rest for their weary feet; I could not but picture to myself the astonishment that must fill their souls, as they heard one of their own blood set forth their sorrows and oppressions. What a change! a few days since they were where a dark skin wis synanymous with degreation; and here they saw a great audience moved to the very soul by the elequence of one of their own race. I have felt more fully than ever, on my way, the mightly power which the church holds in this matter. Wherever we have been, we have found our Conventions growing more and more crowded from the fast hour to the last. If, then, in two days we can arouse such a spirit, when hight power with the church holds in this matter. Wherever we have been, we have found our Conventions growing more and more crowded from the fast hour to the last. If, then, in two days we can arouse such a spirit, when hight not the clergyman do, who has the power of keeping this subject were before his people, their intellects in his dairy and weekly visite. The time

Yours, in sincerity, W. A. WHITE.

For the Liberato

Among earth's noblest race, By right the first.

By right the first."

On my way, a few days since, from Providence to New-Bedford, I took occasion to turn saide to pay a passing visit to an aged and highly esteemed colored friend of mine living in Westport, by the name of Jons, Varzzs, sometimes, by way of distinction, relactatily called Captain, he having owned and commanded a small vessel for some years. I found Captain Wayner at home on his farm, which, by the way, is situated in the contract of the captain wayner and the captain wayner. best farms in the services the district school on the same denied access to the district school on the same terms with the children of his white neighbors; but by unconquering adherance to principle and his rights as a citizen, he has at length obtained for his children an equal footing in the school; and they have well improved the opportunities thus offered. Their proficiency in the various branches of study, particularly in writing, arithmetic and navigation, would do credit to children favored with much better opportunities: for most of their hours for study have been the services of the service

snatched from their interims of tabor necessity to early on the farm.

Capt. Wayner is a nephow of the celebrated Paul Ciffee, the man who, from the abject condition of an African slave, became the enterprising and successful navigator of his own ships; and, by his untiring industry, accumulated a large property in ships, brigs, and real estate; who distinguished, himself by the acquisition of a good degree of learning, and the use of mecanny test as a merchant, visiting various acquisition of a good degree of learning, and the use of uncommon test as a merchant, visiting various parts of the world, and sustaining business relations of much importance with the first houses in Europe; and what was better, he devoted a large share of his possessions, and a long period of his eventful life, to the benefit of his injured race.

Among the constellation of noble names who have distinguished themselves as the devoted friends of mankind, by their enlarged benevolence and self-actificing labors, that of Paur, Cuyrax is undoubtedly deserving a high and honorable place.

On the occasion of the first settlement of the colony of Siera Leone, and previous to the inception of the

On the occasion of the first settlement of the colbny of Siere Leone, and previous to the inception of the American Choinzation Society, Capt. Coffee conceived that he might render important service to his degraded brethren in this land by inducing them to emigrate thither; and for that purpose he made several voyages to that colony, to obtain information of its resources and prospects, for their benefit. He then fitted out an expedition, mostly at his own expense, and with his own ship carried thirty-five emigrants to the colony, at a sacrifice to himself of over four thousand dollars. Though undoubtedly misjudged, the zeal he displayed in this undertaking, and his affectionate regard for the welfare of his suffering the zeal he displayed in this undertaking, and his affectionate regard for the welfare of his suffering race, were worthy of all praise. On several of his voyages to Africa and Europe Capt. Wayner secompanied him as his mate; and he relates many thilling adventures and incidents of those voyages, which illustrate the shrewdness of Capt. C. in avoiding difficulties, and in the management of his business affairs

daughier of Paul Cuffee. Capl Cook is the only colored man, so far as we know, who enjoys the distinction of commanding a whaleman. Capt: C.: is not obtained to be considered to be considered to be compared to be com

on the first of June, for the Pacific ocean, had colored men for first and second mates. George Blain is the name of the first mate. The name of the second is not remembered. The brig Anawan, of Matapoisett, whaler, also, has Amos Haskins, a colored cyan, for nate.

wanter, and make the colored people, when placed in circumstances for the colored people, when placed in circumstances favorable to the development of their faculties—and for the purpose of encouraging the abolitionists to labor more assiduously for the overthrow of the accuracy prejudice which grinds them to the

of the accursed prejudice which grinds them to the carth.

And to the hater of the colored man let me say, how malignant and figurish is that spirit which you cherish towards your equal brother! How hateful must it be in the sight of a holy God, who made all men after His own wisdom, and who there all the works of His hands. If the colored man may command ships successfully by the occan, may he not, with honor to himself, prosecute enterprises of business on the land? If men relies no the sasciate with him on terms of equality and friendship on the deck, or in the cabin of a ship at see, and trust their lives and untold wealth in his hands, why should they slun him on the land? If he may expose his lealth and untold wealth in his hands, why snould they slun him on the land? If he may expose his health and encounter every danger on the sea, to enrich the merchant, that he may build him palaces on the land, or erect his houses in which to worship God, how shameful—nay, how werse than barbarous, that he should be turned away with indignation from the social hearth, or assigned a degraded place in the professed house of worship! O Prejudice, thou feed of the pit, heaven speed thee back to thy native darkness may be a support of the pit, heaven speed thee back to the patter darkness and the pit, heaven speed thee back to the patter darkness than the pit, heaven speed thee back to the patter darkness than the pit, heaven speed thee back to the patter darkness than the pit heaven speed the back to the patter darkness than the pit heaven speed the back to the patter darkness than the pit heaven speed the back to the patter darkness than the pit heaven speed the back to the patter darkness than the pit heaven the profession that the pit heaven the pit heaven the pattern than the pit heaven the

This steamship arrived here on Wednesday afternoon, in 15 days from Liverpool. The news by her in
not of great importance. The Repeal meremen's
still progressing in Ireland, and O'Connell was an
scite as ever, addressing the meetings with his suus
eloquence, and denouncing the British Ministry more
severely than ever. The government remains passive
though anyoling itself against outplaced by keeping up.

saverely than ever. The government remains passave, though guarding itself-against outbreak by keeping up its military array.

Lord Ashburton has publicly declared, with reference to the lact treaty with this country, that 'a slavarriving in the British territories never can be claimed or rendered liable to any personal service.

The revolution in Sprin appears to be extending it self. Madrid was in a state of siege.

No other news of general interest from the continent.

LITERARY. A literary and musical entertainment was given at Belknap-street church, Boston, on Monday evening, July 24, for charitable purposes in Cincinnati, Ohing. Able speeches were made by Thomas Cole, Wm. C. Nell, A. L. Gordon, J. B. Sandersen, and a liberal collection was taken up,

The subjoined heart-stirring Hymn is the Mr. Pierpont's is placed in the poetical column.

HYMN.

HYMN.

Men! whose box it.is, that yo Come of fathers brave and free, If there breathe on earth a slave, Are ye truly free and brave? If ye do not feel the chain, When it works a brother's pain, Are ye not bas slaves indeed—Slaves unworthy to be freed? Slaves unworthy to be freed.
Women! who skullone dry bear
Sons to breathe New-England air,
If ye hear, without a blush,
Deeds to make the roused blood blush,
Like red lava, through your veins,
For your sisters now in chains;
Answer! are ye fit to be
Mothers of the brave and free?

Is true freedom but to break Fetters for our own dear sake, And, with legishers hearts forget That we owe mankind a debt?, No! Irue Freedom is to share All the chains our bruthers wear, And with hand and heart to be Earnest to make others free!

They are slaves who fear to speak For the fallen and the weak; They are slaves, who will not choose Hatred, scoffing and abuse, Bather than, in silence, shrink From the truth they needs must think; They are slaves, who dare not be In the right with two or three.

Oblitary.

Died, in Plymouth, on the 21st ult, Miss Ruth
S. Harlow, aged 28.

The gentle disposition and unobtrusive character
of her who has lately left us, seems at first, so opposed to a public mention of her virtues, that we are
almost unwilling to write a line which would appear
like empty oblitary. But the departure of one
whose life has been a lesson to us, calls us with a
solemn voice not to allow the beautiful image of
such a pure and unclouded life to pass away unnoticed.

thought and action, a wide-agread love looking over all mankind, a fixed determination of, purpose, and heroic devotion to what she believed to be her duty. These led her early to consecrate her life and all the energies of her nature to the defence of her op-pressed fellow-creatures everywhere. To her,

And he who broke their sanction broke all law,
And infinite connection.

But it was in her labors in the anti-slavery contest more particularly that she shone conspicuous,
and became known and beloved by many of the
readers of the Liberator. To the cause of universal
liberty, of liberty in thought and speech, in Church
and State, of freedom from priestly and sectarian authority, and from all that binds us, she has indeed
been faithful; and to ber, for the noble devotion of
her emergies and influence, measure them as we
may, every friend of his race should be grateful.

It is not as an abolitionist alone that such an one is
to be spoken of. As a woman, filling well ther sphere
in domestic as well as social life, most tender and
devoted in filial and sisterly affection and duty, slways cheerful and joyous, though seldom gay, finding food for happiness everywhere, envious of none,
washing evil to none, she endeared herself to all, as
their truest object of regard, as may be supposed,

her mind was led to view the relations and habits of men with an earnest and searching glance; and her heart was soon imbued with the true spirit of reform. But with her, there was note of the barshness which is so often its secompaniment. Her eye of love looked upon man as possessing a spark of the divinity never to be extinguished; and this sho would always address, conscious that though obscured by the fates fires of passion and ain, the truth of kindness and sympathy would make it shins clear at last. Doing ample justice to all, open to conviction from all, and pressing her opinions upon none, gentle and yielding, but sincere, candid and determined, she pursued the even tenor of her way yielding consequences unto God, she loved duty peaceful, temperate, unresisting neither molested nor molesting, her goodly life was

nor molosting, her goodly life was

Which flows along of its own sweet with,
Not knowing its own beauty.

That she was faultless, we would by no means
assert; but she seemed as fully as any one we have,
met, to be baptized in that sprint, 'the fruit of which
is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meckness, temperance; against which
there is no law.' Guided more by her heart than
ber intellect, though like others, she may have erred
in the latter, she seemed to keep the former 'rife
with its vested bloom,' pure and unspotted from the
world.

world.

Of one's religious belief or devotional sentiments man can seldem judge; and so long as with regard to her moral conduct the lines of the poet,

could he read in her own life, it is not for us to judge whether in her deeper life, and in that which alone concerns herself and her God, her heart was turned

whether in her deeper life, and in that which alone concerns berself and her God, her heart was turned, aright.

Becoming the victim of a rapid pulmonary complaint, her death like her life was gentle and sarene, and when her sun went down, as upon a quiet land-scape, it saw her with her work performed, calm and trusting, graing already far into the clear upper sky. In the presence of scole like hers, one folk himself become nobler and better; and the absence of such is felf far beyond the circle of her immediate friends. The slave has lost a champion, and the colored man, as he stood fixed at her grave, has felt that a hand that labored and a heart that beat for his race, had been laid low; a companion of many faithful ones, their adviser in trouble, whom no obstacles could discourage, no time nor distance hinder, so long as their was aught to, be done, or means to use, has been released from the bondage of the earth, and clothed in that freedom whereit as he is free indeed. In the new cemetery of her native town, beneath

clothed in that freedom wherein she is free indeed. In the new cemetory of her native town, feneath the green trees, and exposed to the free northern breeze, lies the sod, beceath which her body reposes. And when, in time to come, her friends and companions linger around her grave, and behold its short-lived flowers in bloom, or nipped by the early frost, they will reflect that she, like those happy flowers, had not lived in vain, but presented additional beauty and loveliness to the life of man—Com.

ONE HUNDRED ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS.

Arrangements have been made for holding One Hundred Anti-Slavery Conventions during the next six months, in various parts of the country, but chiefly in New-York, Fonnylynain, Ohio and Indiana-inacordance with a plan adopted at the late New-England A. S. Convention. Among the speakers will give their attendance from the East are Messrs. John A. Collins, George Bradburn, Frederick Douless, Charles L. Remond, James Monroe, William A. White, and Jacob Ferris.

White, and Jacob Ferris.

FIRST SERIES.

Batavia, Cayuga Co. 6th August.
Lockport, '7th and 8th.
SECOND SERIES.

Rochester, Aug. 3d, 4th and 6th.
Buffalo, '77th, 8th, and 9th. J. A. COLLINS, General Agent of the Mass. A. A S. Soc

CONVENTION.

A National Convention of the colored citizens of the United States will be held in the city of Buffalo, on the third Toesday in August, 1843, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The object of this Convention is to deliberate on those questions that pertain 10 the colored man se

The object of this Convention is to deliberate on those questions that pertain to the colored man's rights, and to adopt such measures as will effectually secure to him the privileges of an American citizen. Among the objects to be promoted, is the establishment of a permanent press through which the grievances of the colored people may be made known and redressed. Various other topics, of momentous interest, will come up before the Convention, and it is hoped that all who can make it convenient to attend will be present to aid, with their wisdom, the deliberations of his meeting.

the meeting.

If Messrs Hilton, Cole and Nell are among the delegates expected from Boston, and it is hoped that a arge New-England representation will be present.

GENTEEL BOARDING. FOR RESPECTABLE COLORED SEAMEN.

FOR RESPECTABLE COLORED SEAMEN.
HENRY FOREMAN,
No. 157 APM-STREET, BOSTON,
RESPECTFULLY informs bia seafaring breither
and the public, that his old stand is conducted on
the Temperance system, where he will use his best
exertions to retain that share of the public patronage
sa liberally bestowed.

N. A. N. (N. 1993).

WANTED,

WANTED,

A YOUNG man of requisite qualifications would like a situation in a gentrel family—would prefer to be a conchman.

Also, a colored girl about 15, years of age, to live in a family in the country. None without good recomon need apply.

Apply at WM C. NELL, 25 Cornhill.

Washingtonian Temperance House-

WASHINGUMEN TEMPETABLE HOUSE.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends, that he has taken the large and commodious house, No. 15, West Centre-street, (corner of Southac street), and opened the same as a Genteel Temperance Boarding House, where he will be happy to accommodate his friends and personary ishing the city, by the week or day, as occasion may require. Every exertion will be made to render his House Pleasant and agreeable, and make it a desirable, home to such persons as will be pleased to favor him with their patronage. pleasant and agreeable, and make it a desirable nome to such persons as will be pleased to favor him with their patronage.

17 Connected with the House is a RERRESHMENT SALOON, where all kinds of fruits, adapted to the sea son, and also avery variety of refreshments, will be kept.

Apply at 70 Cambridge-street, or 25 Cornhill. Boston, May, 1843. JOEL W. LEWIS.

TAKE NOTICE, New and Grand Invention. FRANCIS'S HIGHLY IMPROVED MANIFOLD WRITER. this wonderful invention, a letter and duplicate n be written in one operation, with more case eater facility than a single letter with an ordi-

the writer, and without any necessity of using either an inkstand or a pen. The instrument used for writing is an agate point, consequently it never wears by use. For banks, insurance offices, merchants, men of business generally, lawyers, postmasters, editors, reporters, public officers, and all who may be desirous of preserving copies of their letters, documents, &c. with an immense saving of time and the satisfaction of having an exact copy of what they have written, this will be found invaluable.

Francis's Manifold Writer has been in necessful operation two years, during which time the proprietor has had the pleasure of receiving the unbeinged approposation of all whose observations institute, the merits of the artifold writer has been in necessful of the artifold with the satisfaction of the artifold with the country, who prohounced in the contract of the artifold with the satisfaction of the artifold with the satisfaction of the artifold with the satisfaction of the artifold with the satisfaction.

Stationers and country merchants in general will find it to their advantages to produce the artifole, as they meet with a ready sale. A liberal deduction made to those who buy by who basile.

Newspapers or magazines throughout she country, copying the above settire, without alteration or abridgement, (including this notice,) and giving it trever inside insertions, shall receive a copy subject to their order by sending a paper containing the advertisement to the office of the asberiber.

HYMN.

BY REV. J. PIERPORT. Thy voice, O God, is on the air,
As it stirs the leaves of every tree,
That stands around us, while at prayer,
For the negro captive's liberty.
That's well? That's well!
For, loader is thy voice, O God,
Than the voice of all, who ply the red

That he voice of an, who play the grove,
Thy hand, O God, halt raised the grove,
That, above us, lifts its leafy shield,
While, in our ermor,—truth and love—
We are here, on Freedom's battle-field.
That's well! That's well!
For, stronger is thy band, O God,
Than the hand of all, who ply the rod.

That the hand of any the service of the service of

Thy word, O God, 'Well done! Well done. Is forever heard, nor heard in vain, When MAN casts off, and tramples on His iron yoke, and broken chain.
That's well! That's well!
For, mightier is thy word, O God,
Than the word of all, who ply the rol.

This new ord or any way by the My frown, O God, on him doth rest,
Who returneth, bound, the hunted thrall;
Though in a robe of ermine drest,
And the highest in a judgment hall.
That's well! all well! Though darker is thy frown, O God, Than the hue of all who feel the rod.

For the Liberator. ON THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DN THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN ...

EAST INDIES.

Again the harp of Freedom sounds,

The startled world with echo rings!

From jewell'd ludia's farthest bounds,

The ransom'd millions sweep the strings—

Glory to God—the stroggle's o'er,

The Indies own a slave no more.

en of the Isles! another gem Queen of the later : another gem
Is added to thy sonny brow,
The fairest in thy diadem;
It makes the e Queen of India now.
A grateful nation's freedom-cry
Bursts like a meteor through the sky.

What rapture now their bosoms swell!
They stretch their arms—they feel them fre
None but the ransom d tongue can tell
The joys of Freedom's Jubilee; "
Victorie! rownd thine honoyed throne, A brighter glory ne'er has shone.

The despot on his guarded bed.

Shall from his dreamy slumber start,

The sword of vengeance o'er his head,

And terror in his guilty heart;

But thou throughout thy wide domain

Hast not a slave to curse thy reign.

The sun that on his journey rolls,
And o'er thine empire no'er goes down,
That lights at times the distant poles,
But ever smiles on Britain's crown;
Looks down on many a despot's grave,
But shines not on a British slave.

Columbia! will you be the last Oppression's iron yoke to break scorning nations on thee cast s withering stigms? No—awske— Shake off the fatters from your knee, And rise from blighting slavery free In vain where gallent Warren bled,

You boast of victory o'er a throne;
'Tis mock'ry o'er the martyr'd dead
To rear the monumental stone,
While every wind that fans their grayes
Is poison'd with the breath of slaves.

From the Quincy Patriot. ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE WEST IN

DIES.
BY F. M. ADLINGTON. When lete on Western India's shore,
The tortur'd slave for freedom pined,
Ab! who can tell his sorrows o'er,

Ab! who can tell his sorrows o'er,
To slavery's countless wrongs consign'd!
No joy the morning brought to him;
To him the avening gave no rest;
His cup of grief o'erflow'd the brim;
His beart was with ring in his breast.

But hark ! the voice of Mercy cries,

* Break every voke—th' oppressed free Break every yoke—th' oppressed free The slave lifts up his thankful eyes, And bends to earth his grateful knee.

The chains are falling from his hands; His heart with new-born rapture springs, Before his God the freed man stands, And, hark! 'tis freedom's song be sings

Praise to God who ever reigns; Praise to him who burst our chains; For the priceless blessing giv'n, Thanks, our grateful thanks, to Heaven. Here no more the bloody scourge Afric's fainting sons shall urge; Here no more shall galling chains Wear our flesh with feet'ring pains

Here no more the frantic slave Fly for refuge to the grave; Freedom comes to banish fear, Hallelujah! God is here!

Long and loud with praise fill Deepest glen and highest hill; Mountain peak and sea-girt shore Echo slavery's reign is oer.

Kindred—pountry now we claim, Praise to God's beloved name; Father, for this jubilee Thanks, eternal thanks, to thee.

For the Liberator. HYMN. FOR THE FIRST OF AUGUST. BY FRANCES H. GREEN.

Glory to God! Let joyful songs Through Heaven's high arches ring!
While ransomed slayes the strain prolong
And Freedom's children sing!

Shout for the day when chains were broke!
Triumphant Liberty
The glorious mandate only spoke;
And bondmen stood up free!

Joy !- for the sun of Truth is up! The cloud hath passed away!

And thousands drink of Freedom's cup,
To bless this holy day!

Joyfully sing, Souls or THE FREE! Send up your shouts again,
For Liberty's sweet jubilee
When CHATTELS were made MEN! Glory to Gon! for every chain

His power shall yet destroy!

Let heaven and earth repeat the strain,

And swell the echoing joy! MISCELLANY ..

ensure.

Sir, I differ from you both. God gave the cenart to the Jewa, with their rites and cere; the brazen serpent was raised in the wils. Were these to be censured, whou the Anof the paschal lamb and brazen serpent ap2. No. But there was no further use for them.

entire approbation of the mass who hear them. But what else could we expect? When a cork is lossened from the bottom of a body of water, it will rise above the surface, caused by the impetus the water gave it in coming to the, surface; but after a few moments it will find its equilibrium, S. So. of the oscillations of the pendulum of a clock. It is natural; it is true in philosophy. Why pity or censure them? Time will cure them, and nothing else, It is so with giving the negro his liberty. He will rise too high, and the opposers of abolition make a great deal of capital, from this circumstance, to prove that the negro canoft have his liberty without domineering over the whites, and tauntingly ask. Who wants a nigger raised above chemselves? (that is, the pro-alavery whites.).

Again you say, 'Vicious narrative has been substituted for sound argument,' etc. What you mean by vicious instrative,' I know not, unless it is experience. If that is it, I want to know how, you would reach the besotted man, whose moral sense is completely dormant, but by telling him your once miserable situation, and contrasting it with your present happy one. Not only so; but your myst take him by the hand, and persuade him by all the powers both of soul and body, that he can reform—that he can be happy if he will—dash the poisonous bowl away, and enlist under the temperance banner. With regard to the intemperate, I speak what I know, and littly do I believe that very few would

vince him that as great sinners as himself have re-formed. So much for the criticism in the Liberator of the 16th.

the way to retorm, as an increase limself have reformed. So much for the criticism in the Liberator of the 16th.

One word more of my opinion of the two societies. They may both err, and do. The Washingtonians err in giving any countenance to prosecutions. After trying moral sussion, and producing the most sublime reforms eyer witnessed since the days of Christ and his apostles, and carried on by the same weapons they used in their reform 1 say, beholding the greatest reform for 1500 years produced by treating the moral-patients as they do physical ones, and every thing to encourage them to go forward with the same, and then to succumb to the Union, or any others' opinions, presents an anomaly that Leannot fathom. Let us preach the truth, the shole truth, and nothing but the truth. The truth does not want cannon balls, swords and pistols, houses of correction and fines, to reform mankind. This Error that seeks these, to make her appear holy (1). The Union err in trying to carry every thing a fare their mode of thinking, and theu finding fault with others; raising false alarms about the 'crisis,' &c. I wish to give both these societies their duo. The old one broke the ground, investigated the subject, collected facts, and laid them before the people. They were untiring in their labor to benefit mankind. They prepared the soil for Washingtonians to plant and receive the crop. They were the old covenant, and Washingtonians the new. They acted up to their light, and we hond them and respect them. After trying moral sussion, and experiencing its happy effect on society, I was, and still am, in hopes that all other means, personal sussion excepted, will be abandoned, and we shall-become a nation whose God is the Lord. The drunkard is, of all men, most in need of a moral physician. Rum very much injures the intellect and blunts the moral perceptions. The man who has Been on a spree for eight or ten days, know he is destroying himself, and that the will drink draits. on, if he can get it, and I have seen the time I would give more for a quart of rum than for the best block of shildings in Boston, unless I could exchange a part of them for the vertice. Let us have more charity for the drunkard, and remember when we have got the rum out of him, perhaps he has other sins to be repented of. The slavery he has experienced from rum and its concomitants will prepare his mind, if properly directed, to seek for the tohole truth, that he may be free indeed.

Your remarks on their Sunday religion I cordially approve.

East Stoughton, June 17.

East Stoughton, June 17.

ly approve. East-Stoughton, June 17.

The Lost Arts.
The following graphic description of Arts now to mankind, together with the happy introduction and appropriate close, is extracted from a fecture or the subject, delivered before the Newburyport Lyce um, by WENDELL PHILLIPS, as given in the Herald

The lecturer began by quoting the commence-been drawn from the quarries, and thu ment of a late literary oration from a distinguished gentleman of this place— Ours is an extraordinary age? Our age, its wonders and improvements, then spoke of the larger Obelisk in Ros were, he said, the theme of most Fourth of July and other discourses. They are like the man whom age. Our age, its wonders and improvements were, he said, the theme of most Fourth of July and other discourses. They are like them an whom Coleridge mentions as always taking off his hat with respect them speaking of himself. The agrey yaunts much of its achievements in the arts, in science and literature; and yet in these its very boasts have been outdone ages since, by nations now passed away. Every new development of science, every new research throwing light on the arts of the ancients, proves them to have been in possession of many now entirely lost, and that they performed wonders which we not only do not equal, but cannot oven perceive bow they were performed. He spoke of the Ruins of Central America: that even on the hitherte accounted isses world, like Robinson Crusson on his island, we have discovered the fourprint, and those the footprints of antions long since passed into oblityion. These traces show that they took like the people of the East, were in possession of arts now lost. These arts he should make the subject of the lecture, and consider them under took divisions—Glass, Colors, Metals, and then miscellancous articles and fatcs. 1st Glass. This was for a long time beautiful; and and on the very day in which these volumes were written and fatch. 1st Glass. This was for a long time beautiful and perfect than are now man far more beautiful and perfect than are now man far more beautiful and perfect than are now man far more beautiful and perfect than are now man far more beautiful and perfect than are now man far more beautiful and perfect than are now man far more beautiful and perfect than are now man far more beautiful and perfect than are now man far more beautiful and perfect than are now man far more beautiful and perfect than are now man far more beautiful and perfect than are now man far more beautiful and perfect than are now man far more beautiful and perfect than are now man far more beautiful and perfect than are now man far more beautiful and perfect than are now man far more beaut

mains of Central America. In the Museum of Pic rence, said the lecturer, I have seen a piece of glas which was long supposed to be a gem, an ine square by a quarter of an inch thick, on whic were represented birds which could be seen equal

the taractites into the Red Sea; and even the colors of this are perfectly preserved.

We come next to the Medas. Of the use of these, the scriptures make very early mention. In the days of Moses, gold is spoken of as put, and for some time kept in a liquid state; while it is beyond our art even to reduce it to a powder. The corners of the stones of the Pyramids are so sharp as to break the skin of the band when

'From Ambleside I took a pony and rode to Rydal Mount, the residence of Mr. W.—
I was so much disappointed in the appearance of Mr. W.—, that I actually began to suspect that I had come to the cottage of one of his neighbors.

ures of property in England, made a totally different case from ours. He seemed evidently to admit, though he did not in terms, that hereditary rank and an established priesthood are indefensible in the broadest views of human rights and interests; but the argument for them is, that they same the semoved without opening the door to greate evils—to the unrestrained license of the multitude—to incessant change, disorder, oncertainty, and finally to oppression; and tyranny. He says the world is running mad with the notion that all its evils are to be relieved by political changes, political nostroms; whereas, the great evils, sin, bondage, misery, lie deep in the heart, and nothing but virtue and religion can remove them; and upon the value, and preciousness, and indispensableness of religion, indeed, he talked very sagely, carnestly, and devoutly.

The next evening I went to tea to Mr. W— 's, on a hospitable invitation to come to breakfast, diner or tea, sa I liked. The conversation very soon again ran upon politics. He thought there could be no independence in legislators who were dependent for their places for the ever-wavering breath of popular opinion, and he wanted my opinion band to hook at the morate of these matters, I certainly had felt that there was likely to be, and probably was, a great want of independence; that I had often expressed the apprehension that our distinguished men were almöst necessarily acting under biases that did not permit them to sit down in their closets and examine great political questions and measures in a fair and philosophical spirit. Then, he said, how can there be any safety? I answered, as I had, frequently said before, that our only safety lay in making the people wise: but I added, that our practical politicians were accustomed to say, that there was a principle of safety in our candities, in the necessarily condition of a general principle; that all probation was perilous; that the greatest peril. I maintained, also, that, think as we might of political liberty, there w do what is right; and this, I took the liberty to say, seemed to nee the radical point on which be and I differed. I told him that there were large communities in America in whom I did not confide, and that I believed other communities might be found in the same in America in whom I did not confide, and that I be lieved other communities might be found in the sam condition; and that it appeared to me that it should be the grand effort of the world now, to raise up this mass to knowledge, to comfort, and virtue; since the mass was evidently, ere long, to rule over us.

Taeland.—But the grand cause of anxiety and palarn to Sir Robert and his party, at this moment, is the very remarkable state of Ireland. Sir Robert was heard to say, before his accession to power, that his principal difficulty would be with Ireland; and such proves to be the case. From the discussions now taking place in Parliament, and the warlike preparations going forward in Treland, a stranger would suppose that a ciril war with that country, if not already resolved on, was, at least, regarded as unavoidable. The consideration of the Factories Education Bill was postponed to the 19th inst., to allow of the discussion and passing of the 'Irish Arms Bill.' This is a bill to forbid the possession of arms to the people of Ireland, under very heavy pensities. Dublin Castle has been put in a state of siege, the batteries reinforced, and the guas mounted at the forts. Large quantities of arms have been sent with all haste from the Tower of London, and a regiments of troops are continually pouring in. And

course is every where marked by the most brilliant triumph. It is computed that he has been attended in some of these open air demonstrations by at least one hundred thousand of his follow-citizens. The numbers have been stated at 450,000!. The most awkward circumstrace of all, for the government, is that they can find nothing to take huld of. The movement itself is perfectly constitutional and lawful. And throughout those insurense assemblages, though excited to the very last degree, all is perfect order; and after the thundering harangue of the Agitator, or, has he is called in Ireland, the Liberator, all retire quietly to their homes, without a single riotous or unlawful act. This is simply the result of O'Connell's amazing infloence over the strongest passions of his countrymen; for he constantly reminds them that ultimate success depends on their avoiding every violation of the law. As to the warfike preparations of the Torg government, they laugh them to scorn; and it is a most unquestionable fact, that the effect of these measures has been greatly to further the object which O'Connell's acks. Repeak principles are rapidly making way among all classes of Irishmen, and what is to be the good of the movement, is a problem not easily solved at present.—Cor. N. V. Obserper.

The Crops.—North Carolina has harvested a fin crop of wheat, and her corn and rice promise well in Pennsylvenia the wheat has suffered in some sen-tions from smat and rust, and there will hardly be a naverage yield 170 is better. Connecticut and Rhod. Haind are suffering badly from drought, which he

Distressing Calemity.—The brig Ohio arrived this port yesterday in 21 days from Guadaloupe. St sailed from Guadaloupe 20th ult. for St. Thoma on the evening of same day, Mr. Atwood, 2d may was was was ill and dies on the 8th; her command Captain Berls, was attacked eoon after, and died t 10th; the chief mate, brother to the Captain, a died on the 8th, and after the Captain's death the were but three souls left on board all ignorant of nigation. The eldest saman, Mr. Watt, took chain of the vessel with the hope of reaching a port in United States, and providentially on the morning the 16th, one hundred miles from land, fell in with the light, one hundred miles from land, fell in with the state of the same and was thus brought so

Nashna Tel.

Washington Total Abstinance Society.—By the first annual report of the active Secretary of this Society Mr. Charles Wade, it appears that returns have beer received from towns constaining about half of the entire population of Massachusetts. In these towns 19,413 persons have pledged themselves to total abatinence since 1841. Of these, 14,673 were commot drunkards. In Boston there are 29,955 pledged men in addition to the number of societies instituted be fore the Washingtonian movement. The Secretary

Burnt Ont.—The academy at Pikesyill*, within a few miles of Baltimore, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last, while the acholars were at breakfast. Nothing was sweed, the temmes being obliged to flee with what they had on. The building alone cost \$4000.

ing alone cost \$4000.

Noble Conduct — A little son of Aid. Mandovilla, of Philadelphia, while playing on a wharf on Friday, fell overboard, and was drawn by the atrength of the current under a sehouner lying there. A gentleman who, witnessed the occurrence, at once plunged in, and at the luminent risk of his own life, rescued the drowning child. He refused to make his name known.

We regret to learn the death of Bradferd Durfee, of Fall River. Mr. Durfee was agent of some of the manufacturing establishments in that town. He was a man of great energy and business talents, and his death will be a great loss. His disease was cholera morbus.—Prov. Jour.

Concerd Cattle Show.—The Hon. John P. Bigelow of Boston, is to deliver the address at the Cattle Show in Concord, on the 4th of October.

The Repealers of Natchez dissolved their Associa-ited at a meeting held on the 10th inst, on account of Mr. O'Connell's Speech. Suck Repealers are no great less to the ruse.—X. Y. Tribuns.

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FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

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